

Please add the following claims:

J1 sub 16. --16. (New) A method of making a coronary angioplasty catheter balloon, the method comprising:

(a) co-extruding a tube having a first tube layer comprising a first polymeric material and a second tube layer comprising a second polymeric material which is different than the first polymeric material; and

(b) longitudinally drawing and radially expanding the tube to make a resulting balloon which is sized and configured for intravascular coronary angioplasty use with a burst pressure in excess of seven atmospheres, the balloon having a first balloon layer comprising the first polymeric material and a second balloon layer comprising the second polymeric material, one of the first and second balloon layers being less compliant than the other layer--

--117. (New) The method of claim 116 wherein the first balloon layer is less compliant than the second balloon layer.--

4. --118. (New) The method of claim 116 wherein the first tube layer comprises polyester.--

--119. (New) The method of claim 118 wherein the first tube layer consists essentially of polyethylene terephthalate co-polyester or homopolyester.--

--120. (New) The method of claim 119 wherein the first tube layer consists essentially of polyethylene terephthalate homopolyester.--

--121. (New) The method of claim 119 wherein the first tube layer consists essentially of polyethylene terephthalate co-polyester.--

--122. (New) The method of claim 118 wherein the second tube layer consists essentially of polyolefin.--

51 --123. (New) The method of claim 122 wherein the second tube layer consists essentially of polyethylene.--

--124. (New) The method of claim 118 wherein the second tube layer consists essentially of polyvinyl chloride.--

--125. (New) The method of claim 118 wherein the second tube layer consists essentially of polyurethane.--

--126. (New) The method of claim 118 wherein the first balloon layer is an innermost balloon layer.--

--127. (New) The method of claim 118 wherein the first balloon layer is an outermost balloon layer.--

--128. (New) The method of claim 118 wherein the second balloon layer is an innermost balloon layer.--

--129. (New) The method of claim 118 wherein the second balloon layer is an outermost balloon layer.--

--130. (New) The method of claim 116 further comprising applying a lubricious coating on an outermost balloon layer.--

--131. (New) The method of claim 118 wherein the polyester of the first tube layer has a higher crystallinity than the polymeric material of the second tube layer.--

--132. (New) The method of claim 131 wherein the second tube layer consists essentially of polyester other than the polyester of the first tube layer.--

--133. (New) The method of claim 116 wherein the tube is first longitudinally drawn and then radially expanded.--

J sub 12 --134. (New) A method of making a coronary angioplasty catheter balloon, the method comprising:

- (a) co-extruding a parison having a first parison layer comprising a first polymeric material and a second parison layer comprising a second polymeric material which is different than the first polymeric material;
- (b) disposing the parison in a mold; and
- (c) heating, longitudinally drawing, and radially expanding the parison to make a resulting balloon which is sized and configured for intravascular coronary angioplasty use with a burst pressure in excess of seven atmospheres, the balloon having a first balloon layer comprising the first polymeric material and a second balloon layer comprising the second polymeric material, one of the first and second balloon layers being less compliant than the other layer.--

--135. (New) The method of claim 134 wherein the first balloon layer is less compliant than the second balloon layer.--

sub 12 --136. (New) The method of claim 134 wherein the first parison layer comprises polyester.--

--137. (New) The method of claim 136 wherein the first parison layer consists essentially of polyethylene terephthalate co-polyester or homopolyester.--

--138. (New) The method of claim 137 wherein the first parison layer consists essentially of polyethylene terephthalate homopolyester.--

--139. (New) The method of claim 137 wherein the first parison layer consists essentially of polyethylene terephthalate co-polyester.--

--140. (New) The method of claim 136 wherein the second parison layer consists essentially of polyolefin.--

J --141. (New) The method of claim 140 wherein the second parison layer consists essentially of polyethylene.--

--142. (New) The method of claim 136 wherein the second parison layer consists essentially of polyvinyl chloride.--

--143. (New) The method of claim 136 wherein the second parison layer consists essentially of polyurethane.--

--144. (New) The method of claim 136 wherein the first balloon layer is an innermost balloon layer.--

3199 --145. (New) The method of claim 136 wherein the first balloon layer is an outermost balloon layer.--

--146. (New) The method of claim 136 wherein the second balloon layer is an innermost balloon layer.--

--147. (New) The method of claim 136 wherein the second balloon layer is an outermost balloon layer.--

--148. (New) The method of claim 134 further comprising applying a lubricious coating on an outermost balloon layer.--

--149. (New) The method of claim 136 wherein the polyester of the first parison layer has a higher crystallinity than the polymeric material of the second parison layer.--

--150. (New) The method of claim 150 wherein the second parison layer consists essentially of polyester other than the polyester of the first parison layer.--

--151. (New) The method of claim 134 wherein the parison is first longitudinally drawn and then radially expanded.--

J 4/23 --152. **(New)** A method of making a coronary angioplasty catheter balloon, the method comprising:

(a) co-extruding a parison having a first parison layer consisting essentially of polyethylene terephthalate and a second parison layer comprising a polymeric material which is different than polyethylene terephthalate;

(b) disposing the parison in a mold; and

(c) heating, longitudinally drawing, and radially expanding the parison to make a resulting balloon which is sized and configured for intravascular coronary angioplasty use with a burst pressure in excess of seven atmospheres, the balloon having a first balloon layer consisting essentially of biaxially oriented polyethylene terephthalate and a second balloon layer consisting essentially of the material which is different than polyethylene terephthalate, the first balloon layer being less compliant than the second balloon layer.--

--153. **(New)** The method of claim 152 wherein the first parison layer consists essentially of polyethylene terephthalate co-polyester or homopolyester.--

--154. **(New)** The method of claim 153 wherein the first parison layer consists essentially of polyethylene terephthalate homopolyester.--

--155. **(New)** The method of claim 153 wherein the first parison layer consists essentially of polyethylene terephthalate co-polyester.--

--156. **(New)** The method of claim 152 wherein the second parison layer consists essentially of polyolefin.--

--157. **(New)** The method of claim 156 wherein the second parison layer consists essentially of polyethylene.--